

Those who have been annoyed by the song of this cricket in their homes would fail to appreciate the feelings of one of our well-known entomologists who once prevented me from collecting a cricket which was singing in his office, because he said it was his only dependable companion in the long evenings of research. Though this cricket turned out to be merely a field cricket which had wandered indoors, the occurrence shows that the real hero of Dickens' *The Cricket on the Hearth* may still claim the genuine affection of even an economic entomologist.

Mr. A. N. Caudell has furnished the following list of States in which the above insect has been collected, the occurrences in States with an asterisk being as yet unrecorded in print:

Alabama	Louisiana*	New York
Connecticut	Maryland*	North Carolina
District of Columbia*	Massachusetts	Ohio
Georgia	Michigan	Oklahoma
Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Missouri	Tennessee
Kentucky	Nebraska	Texas
	New Jersey	

It has also been recorded from Canada and will undoubtedly be found in all the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

A NEW CERAMBYCID BEETLE FROM COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA (COLEOPTERA).

BY W. S. FISHER, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

Among some material submitted for identification by C. C. Gowdey, Government Entomologist of Jamaica, was found the new species herein described. Since there is a good series of the same species in the U. S. National Museum collection, and Mr. Gowdey is anxious to have it named, it seems advisable to describe it at the present time.

Sphagoeme ochracea, new species.

Female.—Elongate and strongly flattened above, and not distinctly pubescent; uniformly ochraceous above and beneath except as follows: Tips of mandibles, underside of first antennal joint, entire second and third antennal joints, tibiae, and dorsal surface of femora black; the fourth to sixth antennal joints narrowly annulated at the apex, and the outer antennal joints and tarsi more or less fuscous.

Head very short and transverse in front, broadly, transversely depressed behind the epistoma, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are not elevated, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the tubercles, and the surface not distinctly punctured; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, strongly convex, and separated from each other on the top by nearly two times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae slender, and slightly longer than the body; first joint short, obconical, and vaguely arcuate; joints

three and four subequal in length; fifth joint slightly longer than the fourth, and the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, base and apex about equal in width, and widest near the middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, and vaguely, narrowly constricted near the base and apical angles; surface slightly uneven, feebly flattened on disk, and indistinctly punctured. Scutellum about as long as wide, broadly rounded behind, and the surface longitudinally concave.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base, three times as long as wide, broadly rounded at humeral angles, and the sides parallel to near the apex, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; surface densely, coarsely punctate in the basal region, but the punctures becoming obsolete toward the apex, and clothed with a few erect hairs posteriorly.

Body beneath smooth, shining, and not distinctly punctate; abdomen sparsely clothed with long, inconspicuous hairs, and the last segment elongate, and subtruncate at the apex. Prosternal process narrow between the coxal cavities, and strongly declivous posteriorly. Middle tibiae angularly dilated near the apex.

Length, 11 mm.; width, 2.5 mm.

Male.—Differs from the female in having the antennae one-fourth longer than the body; pronotum coarsely but not deeply punctate toward the sides; prosternum coarsely, vaguely punctate, and more or less rugose, and the last abdominal segment transverse.

Type locality.—Cano Saddle, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone.

Other localities.—La Chorrera, Panama; Corazal, Paraiso, and Tabernilla, Canal Zone; Sevilla, Colombia.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—Cat. No. 40204, United States National Museum. *Paratype*.—Collection of C. C. Gowdey.

Described from 15 specimens, 10 males and 5 females (one type), as follows: five examples collected at La Chorrera, Panama, May 10-14, 1912; one at Paraiso, Canal Zone, April 24, 1911, one at Tabernilla, Canal Zone, May, 1907, and two at Corazal, Canal Zone, April 27, 1911, all collected by August Busck; five examples from Cano Saddle, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, May 8-14, 1923, collected by R. C. Shannon; and one example collected at Sevilla, Colombia, May 5, 1926, by C. C. Gowdey.

This species is closely allied to *Sphagoeme aurivillii* Gounelle, but in that species the upper surface is finely pubescent, the antennae mostly black, the scutellum black, and the pronotum more or less ornamented with black or fuscous markings. The species is more or less variable, and the length varies from 7.5 to 11 millimeters in the examples examined. In some of these examples the pronotum is slightly darker than the elytra, the sides of the pronotum are more angularly expanded, and the tibiae and tarsi are more or less ochraceous. In a few of the examples each elytron is ornamented with a narrow fuscous vitta extending from the humeral angle to the apical third, and parallel to the lateral margin, and also with a small transverse spot of the same color near the apex.